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MISCELLANEOUS.

Montreville, or, Bravery Rewarded.

It was on a beautiful, calm day in October, that Montreville, having completed his studies at the military academy, and taken a last farewell of his youthful companions, stepped on board the steamboat *Gazelle*, Captain Scald, then raising her steam to start for the West. After the first pang of parting with his class-mates and acquaintances, (with all of whom he was a great favorite,) had subsided, his thoughts were turned on home. None but those who have experienced the hard fate of being torn away from home, from the friends and associates of early youth, and forced to abide with strangers can form any idea of the feelings of Montreville, when he found himself once more on the stream which would soon bear him to the paternal fireside.

As there are one or two other passengers on board the *Gazelle*, who will bear a conspicuous part in our story, we think it proper in this place to bring them forward, and introduce them to the reader. With an effort of fancy, observe that graceful female, gazing forth from the cabin window—how beautifully her sparkling black eyes and raven ringlets, contrast with her neck of snowy whiteness. 'Tis Janetta McCrea, the heroine of my tale. Alone pacing the deck with the captain, is her father a wealthy merchant of one of our western cities. The boat has now disappeared in the bend of the river, so that I can introduce no more; but these being sufficient for my purpose, we will let it go ahead.

It was on the second day of their journey, when about passing a town on the right bank of the river, they were overtaken by the packet *Reindeer*, Capt. Burster. Capt. Scald, naturally a proud and uncompromising man, and entirely regardless of the many lives entrusted to his care, ordered the fires mended. The timbers of the boat trembled from bow to stern—every thing on board appeared in motion—she split the waters asunder, and left her competitor far in the rear. Capt. Burster, equally jealous as the other, and chagrined to see his boat so badly beaten, "rousted his fires," and raised the steam to the highest pitch, by pitching pitch into his furnace. Swift as lightning she bounded past the *Gazelle*, reversing the advantage, which the latter had a few minutes previously gained. This was too bad, Capt. Scald could not stand it. He raved like a mad man—he cursed his fireman—curled his back and swore he'd beat her or burst a boiler. The passengers reasoned with him in vain.

"Let that boat beat me," he observed, "and in future, I may run the river empty. Never, gentleman shall the little *Gazelle* surrender the claim of superior velocity to any boat propelled by steam. Demme, gentleman, but I'd rather see her timbers scattered to the four winds of heaven and the passengers floating about like sun-panels than stand this." Then turning suddenly round, and uttering a profusion of horrid oaths against the fireman, ordered them to heave in a quantity of pitch that was near at hand.

The struggle now was terrible—it seemed as though heaven and earth had come together. The hills shook to their foundation. But it was all in vain the *Reindeer* still kept the lead. Capt. Scald, rendered desperate by disappointment, emptied another barrel of pitch upon the fires—minute more, and he would have passed her; but, alas! we know not one minute what another may bring forth. At this instant, a noise, terrible as all the artillery of heaven had burst at once, saluted the ears of the already terrified passengers. Another moment, and they, who had been exulting in the hope of soon meeting their kindred and friends, were now seen flying in the air, some dead, some dying, and others who had received death, no injury by the explosion, sunk beneath the waves, to rise no more. The *Reindeer*, having wayed, and her pace, sent back her jawl, to rescue the remaining individuals that had survived the few seconds' catastrophe. They were about to abandon the sea, as vain, when they heard the horrible cry, "Help! help!" On looking round, they saw a man struggling in the waves—in an instant he was drawn into the jawl. It proved to be Mr. McCrea, the gentleman we introduced to our readers at the commencement of the journey.

As they turned to go back to the boat, one of the hands detected something at a distance resembling a human figure on the waters. They plied their oars quickly, and on approaching, perceived it was a man supporting a female with one hand, and struggling against the watery element with the other. When they had drawn them on board, Mr. McCrea, whose whole thoughts had hitherto been absorbed by his daughter, whom he supposed to have shared the general fate on mention of a female awoke from his dreams. He gazed wildly, for a moment, at the form before him.

"Gracious heaven! he at length exclaimed, 'tis her!—it is my daughter!—my own Janetta!' In a moment, she was in his arms. After a long silence Mr. McCrea at length burst forth in a strain of hearty acknowledgments to the noble youth who sat before him, for his disinterested friendship.

friendship.

"Who, most noble sir," he exclaimed, "am I indebted to for the rescue of my only child, and how am I to reward you for your kindness?"

"My name is Montreville," responded the youth; "I have but done my duty, and have a sufficient reward in the consciousness of having performed it, and gladdened the heart of a parent, who must otherwise have sunk with sorrow to the grave."

But there was something in the smile which played upon the lips of the lovely Janetta, at the close of his services should not go unrewarded. They were now up with the boat, and were received with a hearty welcome by all on board.

It was four o'clock the next evening, when they arrived at the city. Notwithstanding Montreville's anxiety to get home, he could not resist the earnest entreaties of Mr. McCrea to spend the night with him. But perhaps, an anxiety to investigate a little more closely the physiognomy of his fair prize tended more than any thing else to induce Montreville to comply with the old gentleman's request. A few minutes' walk brought them to the residence of Mr. McCrea. His lady looked rather suspiciously at Montreville, at first; but when matters were explained, and he was introduced as the deliverer of their only daughter, he was welcomed with tears of joy, and almost overpowered with acknowledgments for his gallant behavior.

The next morning, having purchased a horse, and taken a reluctant farewell of his new friends, our hero proceeded on his journey homeward. We will leave our readers to imagine the joy that was manifested by his parents and sisters on his safe arrival at home—neither do we deem it necessary to recount the many heights that escaped dangers in the unlucky *Gazelle*, and the narrow risk he ran of losing his own life, by the temerity of Captains *Burster* and *Scald*.

A year rolled round—Montreville heard nothing of Janetta, yet he felt that he loved her, but what was he to do—he dared not write, he was poor; and she the heiress to a princely fortune. It was a blustering day in Nov., when news arrived in the village of Indian hostilities on the North-western frontier, and with it, a call for volunteers. This was news indeed, for Montreville. A bright ray of hope seemed to flit across his hitherto despairing mind.

"Fame," observed he, "sometimes supplies the place of fortune."

A company was soon raised, and Montreville, though but a youth, was unanimously chosen leader of the fearless band. Ten days' journey through a barren hilly country, brought them to the place of rendezvous. Two or three days after their arrival, the scouts came in with intelligence of a body of Indians, then encamped but a few miles distant from the fort.

It was ten o'clock at night, when the army, having got themselves in readiness, marched forward to surprise the enemy. They had arrived in sight of the Indian fires, when the savage yell was heard; every man now flew to his tree. The hills, valleys and mountains all around, resounded with the terrifying war whoop of the ferocious red man. The fight now commenced in earnest—the woods appeared in one continued sheet of fire. The battle was long and bloody—both parties fought with desperation, and each seemed determined on death or victory. A party of the enemy, with *Fish* (their chief) at their head, perceiving the Colonel of the regiment, and judging from his milk white horse and peculiar costume, that he was the white man's chief, with a terrific scream rushed upon him. The gallant colonel fell. Montreville perceiving it, rushed wildly forward and plunged fearlessly into the midst of the savage band. In a few minutes, *Fish*, with three of his best braves, lay dead at the feet of the intrepid Montreville. The rest fled, their chief having fallen. The news of his death spread like fire through the Indian ranks.

The Colonel, who had only been stunned by a blow from an Indian war-club, having recovered himself, and arranged his men, ordered a charge. The enemy having lost their leader, could stand no longer; they fled in every direction—the rout was complete. Having pursued as far as was deemed prudent, our men returned to the field of battle.

They now called the roll. Many a cheek which that morning had glowed with health and beauty, now lay pale and silent in death. The name of Montreville was called—he answered not. He was among the missing. A party of men were instantly despatched in search of him. On reaching the brink of the hill which overlooked a deep ravine, they heard the report of a gun. They instantly rushed towards the spot from whence the sound proceeded. On approaching the place, they perceived a female supporting a gentleman in military costume, apparently badly wounded. It was Montreville rescued from a bloody death, by the lovely Janetta McCrea. Smile not, indulgent reader it was even so.

Janetta, in company with her father, was paying a visit to a relation on the frontier, when the Indians came upon them and took her prisoner; her father made his escape. She had, during the day of the battle, been in charge of four savages while in pursuit of the enemy. Providence directed Montreville, near the lurking place. He saw and recognized Janetta, and determined to "rescue her, or lose his life in the attempt. He rushed upon them and had already despatched three of their number, when an unlucky slip of his feet brought him to the ground.

The remaining savage, a powerful man, with vengeance flashing in his eyes, sprang forward with a huge knife, and aimed a blow at the throat of Montreville. Perceiving his intention, he threw up his arm, and warded the blow from its destiny.

ed him. The knife, however, entered his temple, dividing the temporal artery; together with the skin and integuments for three or four inches. Foiled in his first attempt, the savage had raised the knife to repeat the thrust, when Janetta, having recovered her presence of mind, grasped the arm of one of the dead savages, and shot him through the heart. Having dressed the wound on Montreville's temple, and prepared a litter, on which to convey him, (for loss of blood had rendered him unable to walk,) they all returned to the camp. Loud were the shouts of joy, that burst forth from the army, when they found our brave young hero is still in the land of the living.

After burying the dead, arranging every thing in order, they once more returned to the Fort. Mr. McCrea arrived a few hours afterwards in a state of mind approaching almost to insanity, for the supposed loss of his beloved daughter. Imagine then his surprise and joy, when he found her alive and unharmed at the fort. He fell upon his knees, and with eyes streaming with tears of joy, and a heart overflowing with gratitude, thanked the all-wise dispenser of every good and precious gift, for once more preserving the life of his dear and only child. Then taking the hand of Janetta and placing it in that of Montreville's—take her, most noble youth he exclaimed—twice hast thou preserved her, and thou alone art worthy to protect her.

Montreville was presented with an elegant sword, by the commander-in-chief, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel for his gallant behavior.

In a few days, a deputation from two of the principal Indian tribes, came to sue for peace. They said that the foolish young men had begun the war, they were willing to bury the tomahawk, smoke the big pipe, and retire from the hunting grounds of the pale faces.

Matters being arranged to the satisfaction of both parties, the volunteer troops were shortly after disbanded, and all returned home. Mr. McCrea with Janetta and Montreville, (whom we shall part no more,) arrived after twelve days' hard travelling, at the village in which resided Montreville's father. It would be an unnecessary recapitulation to relate verbatim what passed between Montreville and his parents at his safe arrival. Suffice it to say, he introduced Mr. McCrea and his daughter, and of course went into the particulars of his history, so far at least as he was concerned. The gentleman was in ecstasies, ready his affianced bride.

After resting a few days and arranging some little family affairs, it was agreed by all parties that they should proceed immediately to the city, and have the rites of marriage solemnized between our young couple, the succeeding Thursday.

Montreville's parent and sister, (Malinda,) accompanied them, and in a few days' easy travel, they all arrived safely at the city. It required but little time for Mr. McCrea to explain matters to his lady, and she, far from being ungenerous, cheerfully acquiesced in the plan agreed upon. Time flew fast. The morning of Thursday length arrived; and Mr. McCrea calling Janetta and Montreville into his presence, thus addressed the former.

"Montreville," observed he, "my daughter I esteem more highly than all the gold of Ophir; she alone would be a sufficient reward for any earthly service; but that yours and her happiness may be complete, here is that, which with economy, will enable you to pass through life, without presenting him with a check on his banker for one hundred thousand dollars. Your parents and sisters are provided for; I have several mansions in the city, they shall have one of the best, and shall never want for any thing: look back to the history of your life, and you will therein find a striking proof, that no good action will go unrewarded." The old gentleman here ceased, and left the young couple together, happy in each others society, but happier in anticipation of the joys before them.

The guests at length assembled, the parson came, and before the nuptials were solemnized, a bride's cake of ample dimensions, with a bottle of poetic wine, were sent to a cadaverous, hungry and very dry editor, who made grateful acknowledgments, in his daily *Vampyre*.

There is no calculating the good which a single benevolent action will do. A penny properly bestowed often brings gladness to a drooping heart. We should ever cultivate a habit of doing good, and of speaking kindly and encouragingly to the poor. This will cost us but little—but there is no telling the amount of happiness that it may confer.

A bachelor says that all he should ask for in a wife, would be a good temper, health, good understanding, agreeable physiognomy and figure good complexion, domestic habits, resources of amusement, good spirits, conversation, talents, elegant manners, modesty, virtue and money.

True charity is incessant in its operation, and employs all possible instruments to accomplish its own purposes, regarding only the eternal end which it never has in view, and which is simply this—in endeavor on all occasions, and under all circumstances, to make men wise, good, and happy.

The greatest inventions were produced in times of the greatest ignorance, as the use of the compass, gunpowder and printing.

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The following is the correspondence transmitted by the President to the Senate on the 10th instant.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, February 15, 1840.
His Excellency M. VAN BUREN,
President of the United States.

Sir: A communication from Mr. Fox, the British Minister, to Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, under date of January 26th, contains the following statement:

"It appears from accurate information now in possession of the undersigned, that the Governor of Maine, through him, the President and General Goyens, has been misinformed as to the fact. In the first place, no reinforcement has been marched to the British post at the Lake Temiscouata; the only change occurring there has been the relief of a detachment of her Majesty's 24th regiment, by a detachment of equal force of the 11th regiment; this force post, as it always has been, for the necessary purpose of the use of her Majesty's troops, who may be required, to protect the stores and accommodations provided for her Majesty's troops, at the mouth of the Madawaska river, is not true, that the British authorities either have built, or are building, barracks on both sides of the St. John's river, or at the mouth of the Madawaska river; no new barracks have in fact been built any where."

This statement has been read by the citizens of this State with the most profound astonishment. And however high may be the source from which it emanates, I must be permitted to say, in the language of that high functionary, that "it is not true;" though, in justice to him, I should add, that he has been misinformed. Though this State in the vindication of her rights, and maintenance of her interests, relative to her territorial boundary, from past experience, had no reason to expect any material admissions of the truth on the part of the British authorities, she was not prepared to meet such a positive and unqualified denial of facts as the foregoing exhibits, especially of facts so easily susceptible of proof. The "accuracy" of the information alleged to be in the possession of the minister, is only equalled by the justice of the pretensions heretofore set up in regard to the title.

But, not to be bandying assertions where proof is abundant, I deem it my duty to transmit to your Excellency the depositions of a number of gentlemen, citizens of this State, of great respectability, and whose statements are entitled to the most implicit confidence.

These depositions abundantly prove, that up to May last, nearly two months subsequent to the arrangement entered into through the mediation of Gen. Scott, no troops whatever were stationed at Temiscouata lake: that in August, September and October, the number did not exceed twenty-five; while now it has been increased to about two hundred; that prior to May, no barracks had been erected at Temiscouata; but that, since that time, two have been built at the head of the lake, besides some five or six other buildings apparently adapted to the establishment of a permanent military post, and, at the foot of the lake, two or more buildings for barracks and other military purposes; that, though no new barracks have been erected at Manawaska, certain buildings, heretofore erected, have been engaged for use as such; that a road has been constructed, connecting the military posts at the head and foot of the lake—a tow path made the whole length of the Madawaska river—the road from the head of the lake to the military post at the Des Lout thoroughly repaired—transport boats built, &c. &c.

I would further inform your Excellency that an agent has been despatched to Temiscouata and Manawaska for the purpose of the procuring exact information of the state of things there at the present moment; but having incidentally found some evidence of the state of things prior to November last, I have thought best to forward it without delay for the purpose of disabusing the Government and the country of the errors in which they may have been led by the communication before alluded to. The report of the agent will be transmitted as soon as received, which may not be short of two weeks.

Under these circumstances, I have only to repeat my official call upon the General Government for the protection of this State from invasion.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
JOHN FAIRFIELD,
Governor of Maine.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 6, 1840.

By the direction of the President, the undersigned Secretary of State of the United States, communicates to Mr. Fox, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, the enclosed copy of a report made to the Governor of the State of Maine, by the agent, commissioned on the part of the authorities of that State, to ascertain the precise character and extent of the occupation of parts of the disputed territory by troops of her Britannic Majesty, and of the buildings and other public works constructed for their use and accommodation.

By that report, and the three depositions which the undersigned informally communicated to Mr. Fox a few days since, he will perceive that there must be some extraordinary misapprehension on his part of the facts in relation to the disputed territory. The statements contained in these documents and that given by Mr. Fox, in his note of the 26th of January last, exhibit a striking discrepancy as to the number of troops now in the territory, as compared with those who were in it when the arrangement between Gov-

ernor Fairfield and Lieutenant Governor Harvey was agreed upon; and also as to the present and former state of the buildings there. The extensive accommodations prepared and preparing, at old and at new stations, the works finished, and in the course of construction, on the land and on the water, are not in harmony with the assurance that the only object is the preservation of a few unimportant buildings and store houses, for the temporary protection of the number of troops her Majesty's ordinary service can require to pass on the road from New Brunswick to Canada.

The undersigned will abstain from any remarks upon these contradictory statements, until Mr. Fox shall have had an opportunity to obtain the means fully explaining them. How essential it is that this should be promptly done, and that the steps necessary to a faithful observance on the part of her Majesty's colonial authorities of the existing agreements between the two governments, should be immediately taken, Mr. Fox cannot fail fully to understand.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to renew to Mr. Fox assurances of his high consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

Washington, March 7, 1840.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the official note of yesterday's date, addressed to him by Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, to which is annexed the copy of a report from Mr. Benjamin Wiggin, an agent employed by the State of Maine to visit the British military post at Lake Temiscouata; and in which reference is made to other papers upon the same subject, which were informally communicated to the undersigned by Mr. Forsyth, a few days before; and the attention of the undersigned is called by Mr. Forsyth to different points upon which the information contained in the said papers is considered to be materially at variance with that which was conveyed to the United States Government by the undersigned, in his official note of the 26th of last January.

The undersigned had already been made acquainted by the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, with the circumstance of Mr. Wiggin's visit to the military post at Lake Temiscouata, where the officer in command very properly furnished to Mr. Wiggin the requisite information upon all matters connected with the British station, which he appeared desirous to inquire about.

The alleged points of variance, after deducting what is fanciful and conjectural in the reports now produced, and after comparing what is there stated in contradiction to other reports before produced from the same quarters, do not appear to the undersigned to be by any means so material as they seem to have been considered by the Government of the United States. The British military detachments stationed at Lake Temiscouata, which the agents employed by the State of Maine had, in the instance, with singular exaggeration, represented as amounting to two regiments, is now discovered by the same parties to amount to one hundred and seventy-five men, which, instead of two regiments, is something less than two companies. It is indeed true, should such a point be considered worthy discussing, that the undersigned might have used a more technically correct expression in his note of the 26th of January, if he had stated the detachment in question to consist of from one to two companies, instead of stating it to consist of one company. But a detachment of her Majesty's troops has been stationed at the lake Temiscouata, from time to time, ever since the winter of 1837 and '38, when the necessity arose for marching reinforcements by that route from New Brunswick to Canada; and it will be remembered that a temporary right of using that route for the same purpose, was expressly reserved to Great Britain in the provisional agreement entered into at the beginning of last year.

It is not, therefore, true that the stationing a military force at the lake Temiscouata is a new measure on the part of her Majesty's authorities. Neither is it true that that measure has been adopted for other purposes than to maintain the security of the customary line of communication, and to protect the buildings stores, and accommodations provided for the use of her Majesty's troops when on a march by that route; and it was with a view to correct misapprehensions which appeared to exist upon these points, and thus to do away with one needless occasion of dispute, that undersigned conveyed to the United States Government the information contained in his note of the 26th of January.

With regard to the construction of barracks and other buildings, and the preserving them in an efficient state of repair and defence, a similar degree of error and misapprehension appears still to prevail in the minds of American authorities.

The erection of these buildings within the portion of the disputed territory now referred to, for the shelter of her Majesty's troops while on their march, and for the safe lodgment of the stores, is no new act on the part of her Majesty's authorities. The buildings in question have been in the course of construction from a period antecedent to the provisional agreements of last year, and they are now maintained and occupied along the line of march, with a view to the same objects above specified, for which the small detachments of troops also referred to, are in like manner there stationed.

The undersigned will not refrain from here remarking upon one point of comparison exhibited in the present controversy. It is admitted by the United States authorities that the armed bands

stationed by the Government of Maine in the neighborhood of the Arrowsick river, have fortified those stations with Artillery; and it is now objected as matter of complaint against the British authorities, with reference to the buildings at Lake Temiscou, not that these buildings are furnished with artillery, but only that they are defended by palisades, capable of resisting artillery. It would be difficult to adduce stronger evidence of the acts on the one side being those of aggression, and on the other of defence.

The fact, shortly, is, and this is the essential point of the argument, that her Majesty's authorities have not as yet altered their military means within the disputed territories with a view to settling the question of the boundary, although the attitude assumed by the State of Maine with reference to the question, would be a clear justification of such measures; and it is much to be apprehended that the adoption of such measures will sooner or later become indispensable, if the people of Maine be not compelled to desist from the extensive system of armed aggression which they are continuing to carry on in other parts of the same disputed territory.

The undersigned avails himself, of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State of the United States the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

The documents having been read.

Mr. WILLIAMS addressed the Senate in justification of himself as well as the Governor of Maine, for having declared that a portion of that State was occupied by British troops, and that the British authorities had erected barracks and military works upon the disputed territory; which statements had been denied by Mr. Fox's letter to Mr. Forsyth of the 24th of January last.

Upon the call of the Senate, (said Mr. W.) the President communicated the correspondence between this Government and Great Britain, and also all the correspondence which had been had since the last session of Congress with the Governor of Maine and the British Minister at Washington, relative to the North-Eastern Boundary, and the jurisdiction of the disputed territory. This was done on the 22d of January last, and embraced the able and significant reply of Mr. Forsyth of the 16th of January, to the note of Mr. Fox of the 12th of January last, declaring "that a persistence in or a repetition of, such acts, on the part of her Majesty's agents, as those now complained of, would, if avowed by Great Britain, be considered as but little in accordance with those (Mr. Fox's) amicable assurances."

The message and documents were immediately printed and widely circulated throughout the country, producing a deep sensation on the public mind. On the 24th of January, Mr. Fox addressed another note to Mr. Forsyth, saying among other things, that "since the date of his last official note of the 12th instant, he has been furnished by her Majesty's authorities in North America with more correct information than he then possessed, respecting certain reported movements of British troops within the disputed territory, &c." and adding that "it appears from accurate information now in possession of the undersigned, that the Governor of Maine, and through him, the President and the General Government of the United States, have been misinformed as to the facts. In the first place, no reinforcement has been marched to the British post at the Lake Temiscou; the only change occurring there has been the relief of a detachment of her Majesty's 24th regiment by a detachment of equal force of the 11th regiment; this force of one company being now stationed at the Temiscou post, as it always has been, for the necessary purpose of protecting the stores and accommodations provided for the use of her Majesty's troops who may be required, as heretofore, to march by that route to and from the provinces of Canada and New Brunswick. In the second place, it is not true that the British authorities either have built, or are building barracks on both sides the St. John's river, or at the mouth of the Madawaska river; no new barracks have in fact been built anywhere, &c. to which Mr. Forsyth replied on the 23d of January; and on the 25th of that month the President transmitted both letters, with his message, to the Senate, which were printed and extensively circulated throughout the country. You may well suppose, said Mr. W. with what astonishment I listened to such assertions from the official organs of her Britannic Majesty! Although perfectly satisfied that the statements of Governor Fairfield were substantially correct, I could not but be sensible that the letter of Mr. Fox was well calculated to throw suspicion on those statements, and to create a belief that Governor Fairfield had mistaken or misrepresented the true state of the case. I regret that he has been obliged to lay under this imputation so long, but am now rejoiced that the President has done justice to the Governor of Maine, as well as to the nation, by voluntarily communicating the evidence which has been furnished to him, and which has now been read to the Senate, fully establishing, as it does, the correctness of the statements made by Governor Fairfield, and showing the entire want of accuracy in the allegations in the British Minister's note of the 24th January. Let us see what Mr. Fox declares in the note "appears from the accurate information then in his possession."

In the first place, (said Mr. W.) he asserts "that no reinforcements have been marched to the Lake Temiscou." The evidence is, that the 3d light company of 10th regiment, numbering ninety men, was marched to that post about the first of January last, as a reinforcement to the grenadiers then there.

In the second place, Mr. Fox says "the only change occurring there has been the relief of a detachment of equal force of the 11th regiment." The evidence is, that, in November last, there was at that post a sergeant, corporal and ten men only, who were then relieved by a company of grenadiers of 11th regiment, consisting of eighty men. In the third place, Mr. Fox states "that the force of one company, being now stationed at the Temiscou post, as it always has been, &c." The evidence is, that, prior to June 1st, there was no force there, and, until November, there was only a sergeant's guard. In the fourth place, Mr. Fox says "that it is not true, that the British authorities either have built or

are building barracks both sides of the St. John's river, or at the mouth of the Madawaska river." The evidence is, that barracks, and other strong works, have been built at the foot and head of the lake on the north side of the St. John's river, and that a large building of hewn timber on the south side of the river, and opposite the Madawaska river, has been hired, fitted up for barracks, and is now occupied by the British authorities for that purpose. In the fifth place, Mr. Fox asserts "that no new barracks have, in fact, been built anywhere." The evidence is, that new barracks have been built at the head and foot of the lakes.

But enough of this. The depositions of witnesses under oath, and the report of the agent sent by the authorities of Maine, for the special purpose of seeing the works and ascertaining the force of the British upon the disputed territory, will carry conviction to the mind of every one who will read them, and the nation will see and duly estimate the truth of the case.

Having said (continued Mr. W.) what I considered to be my duty to Governor Fairfield, the State of Maine, and myself, in reference to this extraordinary letter of the British minister, I would not ask the attention of the Senate to a more important view of the subject. By the arrangement entered into in March last between the Governor of Maine and the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, it was agreed that the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, without renewed instructions to that effect, would not seek to take military possession of the disputed territory, &c. In answer to Governor Fairfield's inquiry in December last, as to British troops being stationed within the disputed territory, Sir John Harvey says "that whatever movements of troops may have taken place on the side of Lower Canada, have been made by authority superior to mine." &c. Is it possible that, after making an arrangement with the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick for the preservation of peace upon the borders, pending the negotiation on the subject of the boundary, we are now to be told that while the Lieutenant Governor respects and conforms to his own arrangement, his superior may and will do as he pleases, and is to be permitted to construct strong posts and keep what military force he thinks proper upon the territory in dispute? Are we quietly to remain in a condition so humiliating? I trust not.

And yet this is the position in which we are placed, if we accede to views taken by Mr. Fox in his letter of the 24th January last, where, speaking of her Majesty's authorities in North America, he says: "they will, as at present advised, consult their own discretion, in adopting measures of defence that may be rendered necessary by the threats of a violent interruption to the negotiation, which have been used by all parties in Maine." &c.

Here we have the avowal of the accredited minister of her Britannic Majesty to this Government that her Majesty's authorities in North America, (not the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, for he has made an agreement which forbids his doing it,) assuming, without the least foundation for such assumption, that Maine threatens, or desires, a violent interruption to the negotiation, will, at present advised, consult their own discretion in adopting measures of defence; and we have the proof that, in the exercise of that discretion, those authorities have constructed strong military posts, stationed regular troops, and made roads for the transportation of men and military stores within the disputed territory, contrary to agreement, and in violation of the just rights of the State of Maine. Shall we, can we, submit to such usurpation? to such wrong? If there is a patriotic feeling in the bosom of any American, it will emphatically respond, no!

Mr. W. then alluded to the late message of Sir John Harvey to the Assembly of New Brunswick, in which he expresses great confidence that upon the arrival in England of the commissioners who recently came out to examine the disputed territory, and upon their report being made to the Ministry, at home, such a proposition would be made for the adjustment of the question of the boundary as would be satisfactory to this Government. He does not intimate what that proposition will be, or how it will be made satisfactory, but the Assembly thereupon passed a bill to authorize Governor Harvey to raise a corps of twelve hundred men whenever it might become necessary. Our whole borders are being surrounded with military posts and fortifications; additional troops are being sent in the provinces; and soldiers and military works are placed within and upon a portion of the territory in dispute.

With such means upon our borders to render a proposition satisfactory, who can wonder that Sir John Harvey should feel great confidence that it would prove satisfactory? Would it not, under such circumstances, be wise to place our frontier in a condition which will enable us to consider and act upon propositions which may be made to us with calmness and freedom from coercion? Is it not apparent, while this Government is resting in security, relying upon the strong and reiterated declarations of Great Britain of its anxious desire to bring the long pending controversy about our North-Eastern Boundary to an amicable and just termination, and conforming to the arrangements for preserving peace on the borders, that the British authorities are steadily and constantly preparing for a different result? Shall we be blind to the recent augmentation of troops in the provinces—to the construction of military posts upon the whole Eastern and Northern frontiers—to the making of roads for the speedy movement of troops and the erection of buildings for their accommodation? While Maine, deeply interested in the question of boundary, is looking with intense anxiety upon these extensive preparations for conflict, and is calling upon the General Government to fulfil the constitutional duty of protecting and defending her against foreign encroachment and dismemberment, what has the Government done? Has it come to her in that way which would have been most likely to preserve her rights and bring the question to a prompt termination? It is now the duty of this Government forthwith to meet the recent movements of Great Britain by corresponding movements upon our part? Would not such a course promote the amicable and early settlement of the pending dispute? And by so doing, would not the haz-

ard of border conflicts be greatly diminished? These questions demand the serious and solemn consideration of Congress and the country. Maine does not desire, by any act of hers, to bring on a war, but she ought not, and cannot suffer a portion of her territory long to remain in the military occupation of foreign troops.

Mr. W. then moved that five thousand extra copies of the message and documents be printed, and in order that the public might see and compare the statements of Mr. Fox, with the evidence now furnished, that the same number of the President's message of the 29th of January, together with Mr. Fox's letter of the 24th of January, and Mr. Forsyth's reply thereto, should also be printed with the present message and documents; which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1840.

The House took up the bill providing for the reappointment of the Commissioner of Pensions, and which said bill had been reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union with an amendment (offered by Mr. Profit) reducing the salary of said Commissioner from \$3,000 to \$2,500.

After some remarks from Mr. Profit, the amendment was debated by Messrs. Giddings and W. Thompson, at much length, and in favor thereof. These gentlemen, in the course of their remarks, made violent attacks on the Administration, which were responded to by

Mr. Smith of Maine, who said, that upon the simple question of amending the bill upon the table, providing for the continuance of the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, four gentlemen of the Opposition (Messrs. Profit, Graves, Giddings, and Waddy Thompson) had taken occasion, as was the invariable practice of the Opposition in that Hall whatever the question before the House might be, whether to build a road, improve a harbor, or pay a pensioner, to open the veins of their indignation against the Administration, and pour out the gall and bitterness with which their very natures seemed to be politically saturated. No matter how foreign from and unconnected with the party politics of the day the subject-matter under consideration might be, the same everlasting slang about profligacy and extravagance and Executive patronage, the purse and the sword, and much other humbuggery, was reiterated, until it had become stereotyped in the public mind.

The country was represented by them as being in a State of utter distress and starvation! From one end of the nation to the other there was one universal cry of ruin and destruction. If, said Mr. S. gentlemen would turn back to the year 1834—that memorable year when the first blow was given to the great moneyed power, which was overspreading this whole country with a mighty and irresistible sway—by the bill sustaining the President in the removal of the Government deposits from the Bank of the United States—they would find this panic fever raging with much more fury than at the present time. If the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Thompson] would refer to some of the speeches of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Webster] upon the presentation of the panic memorials, which, by general consent, were, at that time, poured in upon Congress like a flood—some of which contained names enough, closely written, to reach from the Capitol to the White House—he would see ruin and devastation, waste and profligacy, fraud and speculation, havoc and destruction, painted in more vivid and glowing colors, and described with much more force and eloquence by that Senator than it was in the power of the gentleman to employ. Such attacks had been the fate of the Administration of this "unhappy ill-governed and distressed country," to experience, since the commencement of the first Democratic Government in 1831. It was ruined and annihilated under the "infidel Administration" of Jefferson; it was "dissolved" by the "embargoes and war of the 'tyrant Madison';" it was "curst" to which war, pestilence, and famine are blessings—followed the reckless administration of Jackson; and "starvation" with pork at two cents a pound, and corn at a shilling a bushel—stares us in the face under the management of the Kinderhook magician! Mr. S. said he had been a political man long enough to witness all these groundless and reckless and unprincipled attacks upon the purest patriots that ever breathed. They now passed him as the idle wind. The country had been utterly ruined and destroyed so many times and the people had become so habituated to it, that they were, he believed, resigned to their fate!

Mr. S. had hardly supposed when the gentleman from Indiana introduced his proposition to amend this bill, that the question of the Independent Treasury was to be discussed, as it had been, on this occasion. He was prepared to hear one of the gentleman's *prairie* speeches, because the House had been treated with it, upon all questions, when he had been able to get the floor. He was aware of the proclivity of that gentleman to talk about profligacy, extravagance, and fraud; and Mr. S. was prepared to see him supported by his political friends in this course; but he had not supposed the debate would have taken quite so wide a range. He hoped the gentleman would, hereafter, confine himself to the stump speech he had committed to memory before his election, and which had drawn such crowds of delighted listeners.

Mr. Profit rose and asked Mr. S. permission to explain. Certainly, said Mr. S. Mr. P. said that Mr. S. had wholly misrepresented his remarks, and he (Mr. S.) knew it. Why, Mr. Speaker, said Mr. S. that is an indispensable ingredient of the gentleman's stump oratory. His speech would be incomplete without charging his opponent with folly or falsehood. It was the only "explanation" he had expected, when he was interrupted. It was the argument by which the Opposition supported their charges. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Graves] had joined in the chorus of the tune pitched by the gentleman from Indiana, and had repeated it with variations. He had said that the Administration had a majority in that hall for four years, and with all their professions of economy, the appropriations had enormously increased. Mr. S. took issue with the gentleman upon the allegation

that there had been a Democratic majority in the House for four years. It was well known that the great measure of the Administration, repeatedly recommended by the President, and loudly called for by the people of the country—the Independent Treasury—had been defeated, notwithstanding the strongest efforts of the friends of the Administration to carry it through. Were the Printers of the House of Representatives of the last Congress elected by the Democrats of the House? Was there a member of that party who voted for that Bank-bought press, the National Intelligencer? Is the Democracy chargeable with the unprecedented, unjustifiable, and outrageous sums paid to the Bank of the United States for the work performed by one of their mortgaged presses in this city for the last Congress? Did that party vote the two or three hundred thousand dollars to Gales and Seaton, a sum heretofore unheard of, for the printing of the House?

Was this distressed and panic-struck and suffering people thus abused by the friends of the Administration in this House? No; no, said Mr. S. It was the economy loving, the prudent, the frugal gentleman from Kentucky, and his political friends, who had the honor of thus using the money of the people. It was thus that the distresses of the people were to be relieved. Mr. S. considered the expenditures of the last Congress for the public printing, unparalleled and atrocious. He animadverted upon the conduct of gentlemen who were striving to reduce the pay of a poor clerk, laboring daily for a bare subsistence, and who voted two or three hundred thousand dollars to the United States Bank for useless printing. This prating about economy, by gentlemen, while they are pouring the treasures of the people into the vaults of the United States Bank, was well understood by the people of this country.

Mr. Graves rose and asked Mr. S. to allow him to put a single question. Mr. Smith. As many as you please, sir.

Mr. Graves wished the gentleman from Maine to point out for what extravagant appropriation for the public printing Mr. G. had voted. Mr. Smith replied, if he must designate any particular vote among the many appropriations for printing, he would name the fifteen or twenty thousand dollars for the Swartwout papers.

Mr. Graves admitted that he had so voted, and would do so again, that the people of the country might have light upon the peculations of public officers.

Mr. Smith admitted that light had been conveyed to the people by the publication of those papers; and, politically speaking, Mr. S. was obliged to the gentleman for the money. Twenty-five thousand extra copies had been published and widely circulated through the land—to the far West, and to the North and the South. They had been accompanied by the famous speech of the gentleman from Ohio—called at the North "the Bond speech"—upon retrenchment and economy. It was all done to expose the corruption and extravagance of this Administration. Yes, said Mr. S. the light was shed upon the benighted people, and they acted from it. The elections in the West followed. Ohio was regenerated; Indiana disenthralled; Maryland redeemed; and even Kentucky began to see through the mists in which she had long been enveloped. The light had burst upon the freedom of the gentleman's own district, and he could tell the House, as well as any other gentleman, if he pleased to do so, how it had operated upon his constituents. If Mr. S. had not been misinformed, the effect had been most salutary, and would probably complete the regeneration of the district at the next election. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bovee] had also seen the effect of his own speech upon his own constituents; and he also could inform the House what great reform was worked there by the report of the Swartwout committee. Would he give us this information? Tennessee, too, thrice glorious Tennessee, was visited by this light. The Swartwout papers were "showered upon her" with an unsparing hand, and "Bond's speeches" were as common as the leaves of her forests. Her patriotic and invincible yeomen were roused from their lethargy, and struck a blow for freedom and their country which would not soon be forgotten. The charges upon the Administration had been examined by the people of the whole country, and the elections which followed showed clearly their verdict upon them.

The gentleman from Kentucky had said that the salaries of all our public officers were too high, and enabled them to make large contributions for political purposes, for the support of slanderous newspapers; and he had taken occasion to repeat what he had stated in a former speech, that the collector of Wiscasset, in Maine, had required his subordinate officers to contribute twenty-five per cent, upon their salaries for such objects.

Mr. S. said that charge of the gentleman was sustained by facts no better than many others which had been made in that hall. Mr. S. happened to know all about the case of the collector of Wiscasset; and he took the occasion to say that the charge of requiring contributions from his officers for political purposes was nailed to the counter as a base fabrication, at the investigation which was ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury. It was not merely unsubstantiated, but proved to be wholly false by the most irrefragable evidence. Every gentleman on that floor, who would take the trouble to examine the case, would pronounce the charge disproved by evidence as clear as daylight.

Mr. Graves again asked leave to explain. [Cries of "Order, order—go on, go on."] Mr. Smith hoped the gentleman from Kentucky might be allowed to explain.

Mr. Graves wished to know whether it was not proved before the investigating committee of the last Congress that Mr. Vanderpoel of New York, a custom house officer in New York, had required the payment of money by other officers for electioneering purposes.

Mr. S. said he had taken issue with the gentleman upon his statement of the Wiscasset case. He did not mean to permit him to escape, by changing the venue from Wiscasset to New York. Of the New York case, Mr. S. professed to know but little. He had not taken the trouble to examine the report of the committee, after their long, tedious expensive, and useless investigation. He knew the purpose for which they were appointed, which he believed to be purely and exclusively electioneering. He knew the duties

which were expected of them, and he was aware that some of that committee were prepared to execute them. He knew, too, that some of the witnesses—that they were dismissed officers, who came forward with the direct hate and blackest malice burning in their breasts against the Government.

Mr. Graves corrected Mr. S. by saying that Mr. Vanderpoel was not a dismissed officer; was now in office, and a friend of the Administration.

Mr. Smith said he had meant to be understood that the witnesses in the case were, some of them, dismissed and disgraced officers. Mr. S. repeated, that he knew little of the circumstances of the Swartwout investigation. He had not alluded to it at all until he was interrogated by the gentleman from Kentucky. It was not his habit to talk about things of which he knew nothing. He had confined himself to a reply to the remarks of the gentleman upon the collector of Wiscasset, and he challenged investigation into that case.

Mr. Duncan of Ohio here begged leave to ask, if, after the witnesses had testified before the committee in the New York investigation, they did not voluntarily go back to the committee, and ask leave to take back what they had been understood to say; and if they did not say they had been misunderstood by the committee; and that whatever they had contributed was entirely voluntary?

Mr. S. thanked the gentleman from Ohio for the suggestion. He had not thought it necessary to go into the evidence in that case at all, or he should have examined it. If he had made any statement misrepresenting the committee or the facts, some of them were present, and he most cheerfully would correct it, upon their suggestion. He had said nothing disrespectful to that committee.

[Mr. Curtis of New York here made some remark, which was not understood.] Of all the gentlemen of the House who had spoken of the salaries of the officers of the Government, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Giddings] had taken the lead in point of economy. He was certainly entitled to the honor of carrying the principle a little farther than even that synonymy of frugality and prudence, the gentleman from South Carolina. If Mr. S. had correctly understood the gentleman from Ohio, he had said the price of labor in that State had been reduced to fifty cents per day.

[Some one here said that the gentleman from Ohio had stated the price of labor there to be thirty-seven cents per day.] Mr. S. said he stood corrected. He believed he had gotten the estimate of the gentleman a levy too high. The gentleman was of opinion that those men worked as hard and were as deserving, as any of the officers of Government, and he saw no reason why the latter should be better paid than the former.

Well, said Mr. S. this may be a correct rule, and perhaps it would be worth while to make the attempt to get men to fill the public offices upon terms which would meet the views of the gentleman from Ohio. If Mr. S. was not mistaken, that gentleman could point you to a citizen of his own State, living somewhere upon the Ohio river, who would with great complacency consent to receive from the people of this country the Presidency for four years only, at the price of labor in Ohio. The "farmer of North Bend," from the purest principle of love for the people of the United States, would no doubt magnanimously sacrifice the ease and comfort of his domestic fireside, and consent to forego the luxuries of his princely estate—would exchange his place upon the Ohio for the White House. If rumor is to be believed, that disinterested patriot—who now is in the receipt of the highest salary of any individual in the United States, (for the performance of no duty;) a compensation amounting to some \$10,000 or \$12,000 a year, in an office, all the duties of which are performed by others who receive therefor about half of the pay, has already consented to relinquish all, to serve the people as Chief Executive of the country. Living, as he does, in splendor, in a style more expensive than most others in the West, upon a salary wrung from the tears and sweat of the poorest, and most distressed, and most to be pitied class of people in Hamilton county, (the defendants and poor debtors whose names are borne upon the dockets of the courts;) this distinguished gentleman would leave all—in his zeal to serve this people—in his desire to restore peace to our councils—prosperity to our commerce—uniformity to our currency and happiness to the nation—for all this, it is said, he will be able to accomplish.

[Some one said that Gen. Harrison lived in a log cabin.] Whoever says or thinks such to be the case has never been at the North Bend. Mr. S. said there were few private seats in this country equal in splendor and value to that of Gen. Harrison at the North Bend. And it might be so. Few, if any, citizens of this country, had received so much of the public money as the General. He had lived literally at the public crib—had always been in office. He had received some twenty thousand dollars of the people's money, under the administration of the gentleman from Massachusetts, as Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, to one of the Republics of South America, while he was, at the time, living quietly at North Bend. Well, may he sport his splendid equipage! Log cabin, indeed! After the hundreds of thousands paid him from the public treasury, Mr. S. thought he could now well afford to serve upon the low terms fixed by the honorable gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. S. said the opposition in that House, and particularly the four gentlemen, who had spoken upon this question, would have the country believe that they are the champions of economy and low salaries, and prudent expenditures. There were of that class of sailors who look one way and row the other. Their preaching and their practice did not correspond. They had abused the President for nothing so much as for the recommendations of economy in his message. It had worried and disturbed them more than any thing else. The Secretary has also come for a great share of their contumely. The plain and republican and economical habits of that officer did not correspond with the notions of gentlemen. It was very annoying to them that he had got the start of them in recommending economy and

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reduction of salaries. That "modern Neckar," as he was in derision styled by the gentleman from South Carolina, "whose whole financial talents consisted in giving his note and not paying it," had in his report suggested that the expenses of the Government ought, by the application of the severest rules of economy, to be reduced to the means of the Treasury, even with the most limited income; and that the compensation of officers, "civil and military, executive, judicial, and legislative," if the public exigencies required, ought to be reduced. "It is surely better," said the Secretary, "to do this, than to expose the Treasury to bankruptcy, or to resort in a period of peace, to the spendthrift and suicidal policy of effecting permanent loans to defray ordinary expenditures. "Peace is the time to pay rather than incur debts." These were the suggestions of an officer who had been stigmatized by the gentleman from South Carolina as possessing financial talents sufficient only "to give his note and never pay it."

The gentleman would find it difficult, therefore, to persuade the people of the country, notwithstanding their loud professions, that they were the exclusive advocates of economy. The people had learned that actions speak louder than words, and by the latter, would they judge their servants.

Mr. S. said the debate had taken an inexcusably wide range, and so far as he was concerned, his only apology was, that he had merely followed the gentleman who had preceded him. He admitted that, in pursuing the track marked out by them, he had travelled somewhat out of the record. It had been impossible for him to do otherwise, if he replied to the assaults which had been made by them. He asked the pardon of the House for occupying their time so long as he had felt compelled to do, and thanked the gentleman for the attention which had been paid to him.

[Several gentlemen here attempted to get the floor.]

Mr. S. said he had been appealed to by several of his friends to move the previous question; to this he could not consent. However much he might wish to save the time of the House, by arresting the debate, he could not, after the remarks which he had been unexpectedly called upon to make, by the character of those which had been made by the gentleman who had preceded him, and to which gentleman might wish to reply, feel justified in moving the previous question.

Mr. Davis of Kentucky followed in an attack upon the Administration; and went into an examination of the principles of the Sub-Treasury. He was understood to say that a Senator from Pennsylvania here advocated the reduction of the wages of the laboring man upon the floor of Senate, and called the attention of his friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. Ramsey] to the fact.

Mr. Ramsey immediately rose and requested the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Davis] to allow him an opportunity to correct the error into which he had fallen.

Mr. Davis yielded the floor to Mr. Ramsey, who said that he had made an effort on another occasion, during the debate, to put the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Waddy Thompson] right upon the same subject, which has, called down personal recriminations, which he should not notice, as they have since been withdrawn, and an apology made. The gentleman from South Carolina, however, very gravely asserted that four leading Senators had declared that "the great blessing to be derived from the Sub-Treasury bill, consisted in the reduction of the wages of labor," when he challenged him to name any one of the four gentlemen, and to point to the speech in which such doctrines were maintained, he could not do it; but the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Davis] referred him to Mr. Buchanan as the author, and he rose for the purpose of utterly denying that the remarks of that gentleman could be thus construed by any liberal minded and candid member in this House. He had listened with pleasure to the speech of Mr. Buchanan in the Senate; he had since read it, and so far from an attempt being made to prejudice the interests of the poor man, the Senator from Pennsylvania labored to show the many important advantages the humble mechanic would derive from the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill: that the rate of wages would be fixed and permanent, and less liable to be controlled by the fluctuations of the currency; that, as labor was the foundation of the United States would be blessed with more of the comforts and necessities of life under the system proposed, than they could possibly acquire, when industry was palsied by an inflated paper circulation—rags which had so far depreciated at the time as to be exchanged at the rate of one hundred dollars for a day's wages, and which said one hundred dollars could not have bought a breakfast, that although the price of labor might be nominally reduced, the Sub-Treasury would make the laborer more independent, and, in reality, more wealthy than he could ever be under the present system. That the amount of price of labor would fall under the Sub-Treasury bill, no one could deny; but every thing else would decline in a greater proportion for the manifest benefit of the poor man.

Now, sir, will gentlemen continue to pervert the argument, and suffer their speeches to impress the country with the view that Mr. Buchanan was hostile to that large and meritorious class of the community who acquire their daily bread by the sweat of the brow? He could not think, if the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Davis] would read the speech in question, that he would, for one moment be guilty of the injustice of drawing conclusions not warranted by the premises, and utterly at variance with the spirit and meaning of the whole production.

DEATH OF EX GOV. WOLF.—The Philadelphia Gazette announces the death of Ex-Gov. Wolf, the Collector of the customs in that city. He was ascending the steps of the Custom House, when he was observed to falter in his gait and to exhibit signs of a paroxysm. A chair was immediately brought to him, in which he was removed within the Custom house where he died almost instantly.

The Ex-Gov. it is said, has been occasionally subject to affections of the heart, and a disease of this nature was probably the cause of his sudden death.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.
PARIS, MARCH 24, 1840.

Young Men's Convention.

The Democratic Young Men of the several Towns and Plantations in Oxford County are requested to meet at the Court House on Paris-Hill on **WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of May next**, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of effecting a more thorough organization under the broad banner of DEMOCRACY, and to take such measures for the same as may be thought necessary and proper. All who take an interest in the political affairs of the country are respectfully invited to attend.

March, 1840.

GEN. HARRISON.

It is amusing to look into the opposition papers and to see the zeal which Federal editors are manifesting in endeavoring to picture out to the American public a great man, in the person of the Whig Presidential Candidate. And it is not the less so from the fact, that when the result of the Harrisburg Convention was first announced, many of this same editorial corps could hardly bring their courage up to the sticking pitch, to urge the claims of the "great available" to the Presidential Chair. At first, the nomination was a bitter pill. It required much philosophy to bear it themselves, and much more to be compelled to recommend it to the morbid appetites and distempered systems of their readers. But "what cannot be cured must be endured." Quackery and humbuggery are the order of the day in every department. As in medicine, patent pills, universal panaceas, and the like, are working wonders in the physical, so in the political world, the Federal party, relying upon the gullibility, and practising upon the imaginations of the people, are in hopes to effect some wonderful cure in the political system of the body politic. But when will experience learn these political quacks to cease to distrust the intelligence and integrity of the people?

The nomination is apparently no longer a matter of surprise or regret. "What private griefs they have we know not." Those who at first were cool, and reluctant to engage in the campaign under such a banner, are now foremost in the Van, and are waving the battles of "old Tip" with a zeal and determination worthy of the old chieftain himself. And for one thing they are certainly entitled to some merit. And that is the tact and ingenuity which is displayed in endeavoring to make a great man out of small materials. The people, however, ask better proof of the merits of a candidate for their suffrages, than the mere fact of his having been honored with high public stations. For if offices of trust and profit of themselves conferred merit, then Gen. Harrison might well be numbered among the great men of the earth. The question with them is not how many honorable stations he has occupied, but in what manner the duties of the trust have been discharged. But his public acts, it is said, are a matter of history. Such probably as his vote to sell white men into slavery—or that famous battle in which his name became immortally associated with domestic flannel.—One thing is pretty certain, if history has not done him ample justice, it never will. Of his history will have nothing to record in future. Tradition may hand him down to posterity in common with other names, as an unsuccessful aspirant for unmerited honors, and his name only be remembered as among the great defects of Federal idolatry.

REPRESENTATIVE'S HALL, March 19, 1840.

MR. EDITOR.—Here I am in the old Hall and all is stillness and quietude. In looking around I behold a few of those who have peopled this floor for a few past months, standing lost in thought and wonder at the mighty change in the appearance of every thing around them, save the sounding walls, which echo with a strange distinctness the few sounds which strike their broad basements.

Last evening the Legislature took a recess to meet again the 17th day of September next. Determined to get through last night, both branches were in session till about eleven o'clock at night. An unusual amount of business has been dispatched since I last wrote you, and being principally of a local character I will not attempt an enumeration of all that has passed, but barely hint at two or three subjects about which people in general all over the State feel an interest.

Several petitions have come in during the winter from individuals who bought lands of the State during or about the time of the "Land Speculations" of '35 & '36, praying that they agreed to pay more than the Lands were worth or ever will be; and that on the score of justice the State ought to give them up a certain portion of what is now due them for the same. Their cases have been a long time heard before the Committee on "State Lands," and a statement of facts in every instance reported to the House and Senate. Some of the Members strongly contended the State ought to exercise feelings of compassion towards these unfortunate individuals; that their estate was far above its intrinsic and actual value at the time they made these purchases; that the State was already receiving an equivalent for what it sold, and now should haul out its old musty Notes and "hook them over" to those whose names are attached to their lands.

On the other side it was contended, if the State once commenced the business of giving up its Notes, it would never know when, or where to stop; that it would flood our Halls of Legislation with petitions of a similar character; that those who purchased Lands and paid for them, would come in for a reimbursement of the property they purchased, and that when the door should once be opened it could never be shut. After much warm debating in both Houses, and a good degree of electioneering both for and against, every petition of this character has got the go by, and are put over to the next Legislature. On the whole I believe this is the wisest and best course that could have been pursued, and one which will be satisfactory to the people.

Another question of general interest has been before the Legislature recently in the shape of a "Bill regulating Banks and Banking," the particular provisions of which I have no time now to state. It came from the Joint Standing Committee upon that subject, and

was first reported in the Senate. That body thought it rather too radical in some of its provisions, and after adopting many amendments, struck out the whole Bill excepting the Section providing for a further suspension of the "Small Bill Law." It came down to the House and they non-concurred, and passed the Bill mainly as reported, and to make the story short, the two branches disagreeing killed the Bill. A majority of the Democratic Members of the Senate were found voting in all stages of this Bill with the Democrats of the House. If I were a prophet I would predict a final settlement between certain individuals, who took a particular interest in defeating what many think is called for by the people, and their constituents; but as I profess not to be inspired with prophetic vision, I leave coming time to settle the question.

A Bill has been passed suspending the Small Bill Law till the meeting of the Legislature at its adjourned Session.

Some excellent spirited Resolutions were reported by the Committee on the North Eastern Boundary upon that subject, and passed unanimously, without a single dissenting voice in either Branch. They were just such Resolutions as the exigencies of the times require, and will be responded to by every freeman in Maine, and I trust in every other State in the Union. The Resolutions introduced by Mr. Fessenden of Portland, in relation to the "Public Domain," have been indefinitely postponed. They were debated in the House by several gentlemen, and the result seemed to be that they were intended as a "catch trap" to commit the Members upon some important questions which are indirectly before the country respecting our Public Lands, and were so non-committal in other respects that they were not worth saving.

For two or three days last past, the Members have appeared extremely anxious to get away and go home to their families, but notwithstanding all this, when the hour arrived in which they had to separate and give the parting hand, they seemed to linger around the old place where they were wont to meet, and for a few moments forget the associations and endearments of their distant "sweet homes."

Last evening after the business was gone through which was on the table of the House, and they were waiting for the last Bills to come from the engrossing Clerks, a few sportive Resolves were introduced, and a few moments spent in indulging in an amusing and sportive debate. In a few moments this was suspended, and Mr. Otis, of Hallowell, arose and addressed the Clerk and paid the Speaker a high compliment for the fair, impartial and high minded course he had pursued during the present Session, and concluded by offering a vote of thanks, which was unanimously given by the Members. The Speaker replied in a neat and appropriate address, and the House adjourned.

A similar vote of thanks was given in the Senate and the President addressed by Mr. Robinson, of Hancock, to which Mr. Foster replied. This being done the Senate adjourned.

I forgot to say to you a Committee to sit in the recess was announced from the Chair just before adjournment, consisting of twenty Members on the part of the House. The Committee on the part of the Senate consists of seven. They had a meeting immediately after the two Branches adjourned, and agreed to convene at this place the fourth day of June next. Mr. Eastman, of Cumberland, is Chairman on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Fessenden, of Portland, on the part of the House.

The Members could be seen shaking hands and lavishing upon each other a thousand good wishes, as they started to go away from the Old White House; all seemed to entertain for each other the kindest and best of feelings, and parted as a band of brothers.

The Session which has just passed has truly been a pleasant one; but little party feeling has been exhibited, and with a few exceptions, every thing has gone off "smooth as the calm unrolled sea."

The Members are now on their "winding way" to their distant homes, tired of the toils of Legislation and anxious to again surround the firesides enlivened and made happier by their "sires return."

Augusta is calm and quiet, appearing more like perpetual Sunday than any thing else. Scarcely a man can be seen prowning the streets. Where yesterday "gathering crowds passed by," scarcely a human form can be seen, and if perchance, a mortal comes out, as if conscious of his own loneliness, he hurries away out of sight.

Finney, seated in the Speaker's Desk, I set looking around and see nothing but empty, vacant seats; the windows of the State are deserted and left her temple in solitude, and your correspondent, being perfectly satisfied with his kind of "single businessness," and having obtained from the proper authorities among the Lobby Members, "leave of absence," now takes up his hat and with his best bow, bids his Old State House and all concerned, **Longe vale.**

ACCIDENT. We learn that Mr. Charles Pratt, of Wold, received an injury on the 13th inst. while spending an evening in Mexico, when caused his death in about thirty-two hours. He was trying to turn a screw on a drawing machine up on a hook in the ceiling over head, and was about to turn through his hands when the hook drew out and let him fall to the floor, striking the spine. He was about 28 years of age, and bore the character of an honest, upright trustworthy young man.

ANOTHER. In Mexico, on the 14th, inst. Charles Jacobs, son of Mr. Joseph Jacobs, aged about 17 years, was instantly killed by the falling of a tree. He was at work cutting wood in the woods with his father and had lodged a tree, which he was felling, on another, and while cutting away the last the former suddenly gave way and crushed him to death instantly.

The following Resolutions were reported by Mr. Eastman, of the Senate, Chairman of the Committee on the North Eastern Boundary, and were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved—"That the patriotic enthusiasm with which several of our sister States, the past year, tendered us their aid to repel a threatened foreign invasion, demands our grateful recollection, and whilst that spirit of self-sacrifice and self-devotion to the national honor pervades the Union, we cannot doubt that the integrity of our Territory will be preserved."

Resolved—"That the promptness and unanimity with which the last Congress, at the call of this State, placed at the disposal of the President, the arms and treasures of the nation for our defence; the firmness of the President in sustaining the action of this State, and repelling the charge of an infraction of the arrangement made with the British Lieutenant Governor, in March last, and charging back upon the British Government the violation of this agreement, and their decision in demanding the removal of the British troops now quartered upon the Disputed Territory, as the only guaranty that England sincerely desires an amicable adjustment of the Boundary question, afford us confident assurance that this State will not be compelled single-handed, to take up arms in defence of our territory and the national honor, and the crisis is near when this question will be settled by the National Government, either by negotiation or by the ultimate resort."

Resolved—"That unless the British Government, during the present session of Congress, make or accept a distinct and satisfactory proposition for the immediate adjustment of the Boundary Question, it will be the duty of the General Government to take military possession of the Disputed Territory; and in the name of a Sovereign State, we call upon the National Government to fulfil its constitutional obligations, to establish the line which it has solemnly declared to be the true boundary; and to protect this State in extending her jurisdiction to the utmost limits of our Territory."

Resolved—"That we have a right to expect, that the General Government will extend to this member of the Union, by negotiation or by arms, guaranteed by the Federal compact, and thus save her the necessity of falling back upon her natural and reserved rights of self-defence and self-protection—rights which constitutions can neither give nor take away; but should this confidence of a speedy crisis be disappointed, it will become the duty of Maine to assume the defence of our State and National Honor, and expel from our limits the British troops now quartered upon our Territory."

Resolved—"That the Governor be requested to forward copies of these Resolutions to the President and heads of Departments and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, with a request to the latter to lay them before the respective bodies of which they are members;—also, to the Governors of the several Legislatures."

PASS IT ROUND!

Great Harrison, he was made one
To lead the sons of freedom on.
Richmond Whig.

And when they went the foe to find,
"Great Harrison," he staid behind.
New Era.

"Poor Indians," too without a sound,
Caught "Granny," sleeping "werry sound!"
N. H. Argus.

The "poor man's candidate," is he,
Who'd sell them into slavery?
Bay State Democrat.

The people for him would not vote,
'Cause he wore the peacock's tail.
Augusta Arg.

"Let Croghan fight. I'll run," said he,
The British never shall shoot at me.
Eastern Argus.

And finding himself left far behind,
He cried "huzza," and then resigned.
Oxford Democrat.

HARRISON'S DISGRACE.—In the tenth volume of Niles's Register, page 125 we read the following is a part of the proceedings in the United States Senate, on the 12th inst. viz:—

"The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolutions, bearing date the 12th of March, and together with the thanks of Congress, presented to Major General Harrison and Gov. Swanwick, and his other proposals. After some discussion, Mr. Leach moved to amend the resolution, by striking therefrom Major Gen. Harrison. The motion was determined in the affirmative, by the following vote:—

Yays—Messrs. Gahard, Gore, Hunter, King, Maccomb, Mason, Roberts, Thompson, Tait, Jackson, Turner, and Vanuam—12.

Nays—Messrs. Harber, Barry, Condit, Horsey, Macdon, Morrow, Ruggles, Talbot, Wells and Williams—10.

"Was not this a most pointed rebuke of Gen. Harrison? His name had been presented with Snellby's. A motion was made and carried, to strike his name out. Could disrespect have been more strongly marked? We will not say that it was a mark of *unbelievable* disgrace of Harrison as a military man; but we will give General Harrison's own opinion of it. In the tenth volume of Niles's Register, on the 414th page, is a letter over Gen. Harrison's own signature, dated July 16, 1816, from which the following is an extract:—

"A vote of the Senate of the United States has attached to my name a disgrace which, I am convinced, no time or effort of mine will ever be able to efface. Their censure is indeed negative; but it is not, on that account, the less severe."—Tennessee Patriot.

From the Eastern Argus.

DIPLOMATIC.—Mr. Fox, in his note to Mr. Forsyth, states that no artillery is to be found in the British Forts upon the disputed territory. "It is not true," 14 cannon are masked or covered, in the cellar of the stores at the Temiscouata lake. "I leave my name with the Editors."

DIED.

In this town, 18th inst. Mr. Jacob Brown, aged about 48 years.

In Norway, Mrs. Hannah S. Gilce aged 60 years.—Formerly of Falmouth, Maine. N. York papers please copy &c.

NOTICE.

THE Copartners, heretofore existing under the firm of JESSE HOWE & SON, is this day, dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said firm are requested to present them to Eli Howe for payment, and all indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Eli Howe.

JESSE HOWE.
ELI HOWE.

Sumner, March 21, 1840.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—Waterford.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that so much of the undivided land in the town of Waterford, belonging to nonresident owners and proprietors, as will pay the undivided taxes, assessed upon said lands, respectively for the year 1837, with incidental charges, will be sold at Public Auction, at the tavern house of William Noble, in said Waterford, on Saturday the 27th day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon unless prevented by previous payment.

Names of proprietors.	Acres.	Value.	Taxes.	Charges.	Total.
Unknown	3 8	100 150	\$3 65	60	\$4 25
Wally farm	5 1	15 37	50	60	1 70
Benjamin W. W. farm	1 9	60 40	98	1 15	2 13
C. Powers, W. farm	12 10	60 75	1 84		1 84
Unknown	1 2	25	61		61
Haskins Mill, Charles Hale, South part	1 7	37 20	49		49
James Osgood, D. Swan farm	60	30	74	1 15	1 89
Eleazer Steel, Guardian for John Abbot, Unknown	200	1 80	441		4 41
Stone farm W. farm	7 10	60 75	1 84		1 84
Wm. C. Whitney, S. Stone farm	185	4 50	11 63		11 63
Wm. C. Whitney, G. 14	82	45	1 21		1 21
W. C. Whitney, 12 12	100	10	25	19	44
W. C. Whitney, H. 13	50	12	29	23	57
Unknown	12 3	160 75	1 84		1 84
Smith's Wheeler farm	50	50	1 23		1 23
Abner F. Knight, West part	8 8	35 50	1 23		1 23
Joshiah Allerton, South part, Nath. Fride, Potter Stand, Sampson & others S. part, Unknown	7 13	70 50	1 23	80	2 03
do. W. part, 12 5	30 20	49	6	90	90
Joshiah Allerton, 7 11	110 125	3 06	2 88	6 91	6 91
C. F. Jones, 11 11	160 50	82	55	1 77	1 77
C. F. Jones, 11 12	160 25	81	44	1 09	1 09
Plummer & Powers 3 14	160 100	2 45	2 30	4 75	4 75
J. Osgood W. part, 5 14	80 62	1 62	1 43	2 55	2 55
Wm. Warren 2d, & S. M. Warren Jr. E. part, Sarah B. Swan, 1 3 D. Swan farm, Lewis C. Jones, house & land, Eunice Carter farm	5 14	50 874	21 44		21 44
	39	25	58	58	58
	2	50	55	95	95
	16	100	63	63	63

MOSES YOUNG, Collector.
Waterford March 16, 1840.

Mortgagee's Notice.

WHEREAS, We, St. John Smith and John B. Brown of the firm of Smith & Brown of Portland, County of Cumberland and State of Maine, have a claim by Mortgage Deed from John D. Gosson of Bethel, dated February 26, 1838, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Oxford, State of Maine, Book 84, page 408, of the following described real estate, viz:—Being a certain tract of land situated in Bethel, County of Oxford and State of Maine, on the South side of the Androscoggin River and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake and stones on the westerly side of Lot No. 8, in the 10th Range, thence running South 20 degrees East one hundred and sixty-eight rods to the great Brook, thence down said Brook about fifty-six rods to a stake and stones, thence North 23 degrees West fifty-four rods to a wood road, thence North 78 degrees West on said road 70 rods to a maple tree marked L. D., thence South seventy degrees West 28 rods to the place of beginning, containing fifty-five acres, more or less. For further description and particulars see said Mortgage. Whereas, the conditions of the said Mortgage having been broken, we, the said Smith & Brown, therefore claim to foreclose the same, according to an Act additional to an Act respecting Mortgages and the right in equity of redemption, approved March 20, 1838, SMITH & BROWN, 3w3f

March, 1840.

Commissioner's Notice.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate &c., with an aid for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

WILLIAM HASKELL JR.;

late of Canton, in said County, deceased, represented solvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the third day of March, instant are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the inn of Mr. Ezra J. Stone in said Canton, on the first and last Monday of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. on each of said days.

REUEL WASHBURN, } Commissioners.
GIDEON ELLIS, }
Livermore March 7, 1840. 3w3f

Guardian Sale.

HAVING obtained Letters as to do, I shall sell at Public Vendue at the store of J. Howe & Son, in Paris on Tuesday the Seventh day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. if not sold previously at private sale, all the interest which the minor children and heirs of Moses Dudley, late of Paris, deceased, have in the Homestead Farm last owned and occupied by said deceased.

JEREMIAH HOWE, Guardian.
Paris March 11th, 1840. 3w3f

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken oath herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

OLIVER HUBBARD,

late of Paris, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to.

HIRSH HUBBARD.
Paris March 8, 1840. 3w3f

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken oath herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

JOSHUA KNOX,

late of Peru, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to.

POLLY KNOX.
Peru March 8, 1840. 3w3f

